

S1 Table. Plantation age and mean  $\pm$  SE (n = 4) tree density, tree height, basal area, diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees  $\geq 0.10$  m DBH and the most common tree species for each land-use type within each soil landscape in Jambi, Sumatra, Indonesia.

	Land-use types			
Characteristic	Lowland rainforest	Jungle rubber	Rubber	Oil palm
	loam Acrisol soil			
Age range (years)	not determined (ND)	ND	14 - 17	12 - 16
Tree density (trees ha <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	658 $\pm$ 26	525 $\pm$ 60	440 $\pm$ 81	140 $\pm$ 4
Tree height (m) <sup>1</sup>	20.0 $\pm$ 0.6	14.0 $\pm$ 0.2	13.4 $\pm$ 0.5	4.9 $\pm$ 0.6
Basal area (m <sup>2</sup> ha <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	30.7 $\pm$ 1.0	16.6 $\pm$ 0.4	12.2 $\pm$ 1.6	not applicable (NA)
DBH (cm) <sup>1</sup>	21.0 $\pm$ 0.5	16.8 $\pm$ 0.5	17.8 $\pm$ 1.2	NA
Most common tree species <sup>2</sup>	<i>Aporosa spp.</i> , <i>Burseraceae spp.</i> , <i>Dipterocarpaceae spp.</i> , <i>Fabaceae spp.</i> , <i>Gironniera spp.</i> , <i>Myrtaceae spp.</i> , <i>Plaquium spp.</i> , <i>Porterandia sp.</i> , <i>Shorea spp.</i>	<i>Alstonia spp.</i> , <i>Artocarpus spp.</i> , <i>Fabaceae sp.</i> , <i>Hevea sp.</i> , <i>Macaranga spp.</i> , <i>Porterandia sp.</i> , <i>Sloetia sp.</i>	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
	clay Acrisol soil			
Age range (years)	ND	ND	7 - 16	9 - 13
Tree density (trees ha <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	471 $\pm$ 31	685 $\pm$ 72	497 $\pm$ 15	134 $\pm$ 6
Tree height (m) <sup>1</sup>	17.0 $\pm$ 0.5	15.2 $\pm$ 0.3	13.4 $\pm$ 0.1	4.0 $\pm$ 0.3
Basal area (m <sup>2</sup> ha <sup>-1</sup> ) <sup>1</sup>	29.4 $\pm$ 1.7	21.1 $\pm$ 1.4	10.0 $\pm$ 1.4	NA
DBH (cm) <sup>1</sup>	23.0 $\pm$ 0.4	17.3 $\pm$ 0.6	15.2 $\pm$ 0.7	NA
Most common tree species <sup>2</sup>	<i>Archidendron sp.</i> , <i>Baccaurea spp.</i> , <i>Ochanostachys sp.</i>	<i>Artocarpus spp.</i> , <i>Endospermum sp.</i> , <i>Hevea sp.</i> , <i>Macaranga spp.</i>	<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>

<sup>1</sup> Kotowska et al. [30]

<sup>2</sup> Rembold et al. (unpublished data), based on trees found in five subplots (5 m x 5 m) of each replicate plot (50 m x 50 m) which had  $\geq 20$  individuals, except Fabaceae spp. which had  $\leq 20$  individuals.